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## THE DEMOCRAT

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TERMS OF THE PAPER—\$3 per annum in advance, or \$6 at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less term than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, (except at the discretion of the Editors) until all arrearages have been paid.

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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Four squares or less, renewable at pleasure, \$60, payable half yearly. No contract for less than one year. The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to their immediate business; all advertisements for the benefit of other persons sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for office will be \$10. No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person. JOB WORK must be paid for on delivery. Publications of a personal nature will be charged double price.

Letters to the Editors on business connected with the office, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

## DELIGHTFUL RETROSPECT.

The following is from the pen of Judge Molen, of Maine, who is speaking of himself.

"This very day, I have arrived at the seventy third mile stone on my journey to another country, where we all hope to enjoy happiness unending. And here I must avail myself of the old man's privilege, that of speaking of himself, and the incidents of exciting or soothing interest which have marked his onward course. I have abundant occasion to indulge in the pleasing retrospect. Through the smiles of heaven, I may truly say, that in the long vista I can scarcely discover an unpleasant object to mar the beauty of the scene. It still appears margined with foliage and flowers, almost as green and bright as ever. The surface of this way still seems smooth, and the sky is clear and summer like, as in the days of my youth and early manhood. Surely, these are distinguished blessings to me, and as such I fondly cherish them. Heaven has given me a firm constitution, and long continued health. These are precious foundations to build upon, and I have improved them for that purpose. But much has been effected by the formation of certain habits, and by an attention to certain rules; and I feel their tendency and effects as valuable medicines. It is not vanity in an old man to recommend them to others.

1st. I have always found that if I had injured any one, especially if intentionally, I could enjoy no peace of mind until I had asked and obtained his forgiveness. When forgiven, there was calm and sunshine in my bosom. I never solicited in vain.

2d. Knowing by experience the value of this blessed sun, I have always endeavored so to be on my guard, as not to offend by indulging passion, suspicion or want of respect or courtesy. This has always insured courtesy and kindness in return from all others.

3d. If on a sudden I have for a few moments been guilty of indulging in passion, the sun never went down on my wrath. I never did and never could retain resentment against any one, and cherish a desire of revenge; for such a desire would have been painful and distressing. A word from him who had excited my momentary anger, spoken to me in kindness, never failed to disarm every disturbed feeling. I have always found a peaceful disposition a source of comfort, and to produce the same calm within, as is caused by gentle breezes on a summer day, refreshing an invalid who is walking abroad to inhale them.

4th. In order to preserve this youthful feeling of our nature, while advancing in years, I have steadily maintained the custom of associating with the young as well as the old; in joining in the social or fashionable circle, and breathing the atmosphere of the library or the drawing room with the ladies and gentlemen, more especially with those whom I am in the habit of meeting on other occasions, upon terms of easy intercourse. By this practice my social feelings have remained almost unchanged—though I am an old tree, my leaves remain nearly as green as ever. The scenes I have just described I enjoy now as well and as pleasantly as I did forty or fifty years ago. Are these blessings!

Men and women may grow old if they please, lose all relish for social intercourse, even among those of their own age; and if they please, they may retain most of the better feelings of their early days, in the particulars before mentioned; and the honest, frank, and cheerful expression of them will generally be reciprocated, even in the circles of the young and gay. These interchanges of thoughts and feelings, in hours of virtuous and easy relaxation, are mutually beneficial, in producing kinder dispositions towards each other, and bringing the distant periods of life nearer together, and forming a temperate zone, where the climate becomes more mild, uniform, serene, and salutary. Are not my rules and my practice then worthy of imitation, as having an evident tendency to preserve a green old age, and protract the 'Indian summer of the soul' and keep the heart warm amid the gathering frosts of the December of life?

We cannot open a newspaper without seeing advertisements of those who have compounded numerous medicines, for curing almost all the pains and diseases which 'flesh is heir to,' and who are desirous of diffusing them for the relief of all classes of sufferers, for a moderate pecuniary compensation. And surely there can be no impropriety in my publishing this article for the benefit of all concerned, and giving them gratis my friendly advice on so interesting a subject. My object is as commendable as theirs; and I presume my prescriptions, if duly observed, would promote the moral health of thousands, and save them from the penalty of 'low spirits,' quicken the healthful flow of the 'social blood,' and add to the life of multitudes years of comfort, ending in a golden sunset."

FRANCE.—Gen. Cass, our Minister at Paris, has commenced a correspondence with Count Mole, in relation to a letter emanating from Martin du Nord, minister of commerce, in which that statesman says, that on account of the feelings and unsettled state of this country, nothing is safe. This has induced many of the French merchants to abstain from sending out goods to this country, which they were before disposed to do. Gen. Cass is determined to have the matter fully explained. Count Mole has replied, but Gen. Cass considers that reply extremely unsatisfactory.

A number of fugitive slaves in possession of the emigrating Seminole Indians, now in New Orleans, have been ordered by the District court of that city, to be delivered up to their proper owners, who it is said are residents of Georgia.

TEXAS.—The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation to the United States, was defeated in the Texian House of Representatives, on the 11th ult. For the resolution 13, against it 14.

POST OFFICES.—The name of the post office at Fulsome, Kemper county, has been changed Black Water.

The following appointments of post masters have recently been made:

Hugh R. McDonald, at Jackson, Hinds county.  
Jacob K. Brown, Black Water, Kemper county.  
Robert A. Crenshaw, Little Blue, Jackson county.  
Triah R. Bobbitt, Carthage, Leake county.  
Wilson Cooper, Camden, Madison county.

## THE CHRISTIAN'S END.

The man of courage seeks to wear,  
The placid man, when death is near;  
The warrior too, and battle's cry,  
Will nerve his soul and dare to die.

But in that hour of restless close,  
No sweet assurance lingering flows,  
As stars upon the curtain'd night,  
Shed forth their dim and flickering light.

That hour is said; no voice of prayer,  
No holy thought comes mingling there;  
As swell the billows o'er the sand,  
To sweep the shores on which they stand.

Not so, the Christian meets his foe—  
Not so, that humble spirit goes;  
A holy calm, the voice of prayer,  
Is heard and felt to mingle there.

Then in that hour of worldly loss,  
Unleash'd the banner of the cross;  
Then roars that solemn silent bed,  
A savior's gracious smiles are shed.

Then faith comes mingling with the tear  
And marks the hour of triumph near;  
When haste the dying saint to see,  
A happy spirit pure and free.

Then hope like morning's light can bloom  
Upon the darkness of the tomb;  
No storms are there, no clouds attend,  
How sweet, how calm, the Christian's end.

## THE BIBLE—AN EXTRACT.

A nation must be truly blessed if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book, it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it. It contains every thing needful to be known or done; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate, authority and discretion to a magistrate; it contains a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of his household, and the wife as mistress of the family; it tells him how to rule and how to manage. It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience on children. It prescribes the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subject to honor, and the servants to obey, promises the blessing and protection of its Author to all that walk by its rules; it promises a food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father, tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust.—Jer. xlix, 11. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it defends the rights of all, and reveals vengeance to every defamer, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in the world, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed; it contains the best of laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings and affords the best of comfort to the mourning and desolate; it exhibits the life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the way to glory; it is a brief record of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubt and eases the mind and conscience of all their sorrows; it reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, describes the vanity of them, and all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of laws to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth that detects all lies, and confutes all errors, and a book of life that shows the way from everlasting death. It is the most comprehensive book in all the world, the most authentic and the most entertaining history that ever was published. It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparalleled woes; it describes the celestial, terrestrial, and eternal world, and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions. It instructs the most accomplished mechanic, and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful mathematician.—Rev. xiii, 18; puzzles the wisest anatomist and exercises the nicest critic; it corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wisest astronomer; it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes divers mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, and unequalled narrative; a book of travels and book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it, is to be wise indeed, to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom; it is the magistrate's best rule, the house wife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the school boy's spelling book, and the learned man's masterpiece; it contains a choice grammar for a novice, and profound mystery for a sage; it is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory; it encourages the wise, and promises an eternal reward to the excellent. And that which crowns all is, that the author is without partiality and without hypocrisy, "in whom is no variableness or shadow of turning."

The steam ship Cuba was sold in New Orleans on the 24th inst. by auction, for \$39,000 cash, to a company for the Texas trade. This boat cost the original shareholders over \$100,000.

The schr. Eliza Ann at New Orleans on 23d from Matamoros, had on board from \$70,000 to \$100,000 in specie. She left the blockading squadron off Matamoros on the 15th.

HONORABLE TO IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Through the patriotic investigations of Matthew Carey, one of the best emigrants, that Ireland has ever sent to this country, it appears within a few years past, 524,460, have been remitted to Ireland, in small sums, by emigrants, to enable their friends to come over to the land of their adoption. This amount includes only the sums sent through four or five houses in New York; and there must be beside a large amount done through other houses in that city and in other cities, beside the amount forwarded by other means.

The Wheat Crop is said to promise uncommonly well this season—particularly in Virginia. In that state, the area sowed is much greater than ever before. Probable the same in Michigan.

Mrs. Seefeld, wife of the Editor of the New Berlin, Pa. Star, with her sister Miss Susanna Frank were struck by lightning on the 29 ult. and the latter instantly killed. Mrs. S. was by great exertion restored.

## FROM THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS ADDRESS-ED TO THE WHIG PAPERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

You will readily admit that, whatever may be thought of the number or influence of the Abolitionists, the principles on which their proceedings are based, regarded in a political point of view, are of the deepest interest to the whole country, and especially to the South. We speak not of the moral or economical, but of the political question—of whatever opinions may be entertained of slavery, as respects the moral law, or as regards mere pecuniary interests, the principles and purposes of the Abolitionists must be considered as at open war with the entire spirit of the political compact under which we live.

In this point of view then, the subject is one of the deepest concern to the slave holding States and to the Union. Separating the question from all connection with political parties, and you will, without, perhaps, an exception, concur in this conclusion. You will unite in the opinion that the subject is one of solemn import to the South. Under the same circumstances, too, you will, with equal unanimity, acknowledge the importance of keeping the Southern people fully informed of the proceedings and progress of these avowed enemies of their peculiar institutions.

With these preliminary remarks we will respectfully submit a few plain questions which we ask of you candidly to answer as men having public duties to perform, and as accountable to the public for their faithful performance.

1st. At the commencement of the present session of Congress, certain individuals belonging to a certain political party, were so offensive and insulting in their addresses in relation to slavery and slave holders, as to compel members of Congress to leave their seats, and retire from the Hall. They held a general meeting, at which all the Representatives from the slave holding States were invited, with a view to devise and determine upon some certain course of proceeding in defence of themselves and their constituents. Certain distinguished individuals belonging to the party of the assailants were members, deputed attending the meeting or participating in its deliberations. Now, WHY HAVE YOU FAILED TO CENSURE THESE INDIVIDUALS, AND TO EXPOSE THEIR CONDUCT FULLY TO THE PUBLIC?

2d. The meeting referred to above, adopted a Resolution, the sole object of which was, to prevent the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress, and thus to preserve harmony in the public councils, and to prevent an useless, if not a mischievous consumption of time.—This resolution was presented to the House and adopted by a majority on full vote. Of course members of all political parties must have voted for or against it. We have carefully examined the Journals, and laid before the country, a tabular statement containing the names of the respective members, and showing the political complexion of the advocates and opponents of the Resolution! NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE FACTS?

3d. Subsequently to the period to which we have referred, a resolution was introduced by a distinguished member of a certain political party, to rescind the Resolution, against which he had originally voted. The effect of this proceeding would have been to open the whole question again for discussion, and indirectly to repudiate the principles involved in the original Resolution itself. On this proposition, (substantially,) the vote was again taken in a full House, and we laid before the public, a statement of the Yeas and Nays, carefully prepared from the Journals, and showing, as in the first case, the political character of each. NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE FACTS?

4th. At the late election for Governor and members of Assembly in the State of New Hampshire, the Anti-slavery Society of the State, through its Secretary, propounded to the candidate, certain interrogatories, bearing directly on the question of Abolition, and the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia—in the Territories, and between the States. These inquiries were made for the express purpose of enabling the Abolitionists, as a body so to cast their votes as to advance the cause in which they are engaged. The opposing candidates were of different political parties, and each answered the interrogatories promptly and fully. The correspondence was published at length, and laid before the country. NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE FACTS?

5th. Just before the adjournment of the General Assembly of the State of N. York, certain resolutions were introduced by a leading member of a certain political party having for one of their objects, the rescinding of the Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, referred to in the question. These resolutions were warmly discussed, and finally adopted by a strict party vote, in the lower House, and sent to the Senate for concurrence; where they were rejected by a strict party vote. A large majority of the lower House is composed of one political party, and a small majority of the Senate of another. The circumstances attending the whole transaction were detailed at length—and the political character of the advocates and opponents of the resolutions shown in a letter from one of the members of the Legislature to the editor of the Emancipator.—These things have been published, and laid before the country. NOW, WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THEM?

6th. At the late session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, sundry petitions in reference to slavery were presented to that body, and referred to a joint select committee of both Houses, which, after full deliberation, returned an elaborate report, full of positions and principles at war with the rights, interests and safety of the Southern people; and concluding from a series of resolutions utterly subversive of the Constitution, and fatal to the Union, of which it is the bond. This report and resolutions were discussed at length, adopted by large majorities in both Houses, and printed in pamphlet for circulation. A certain political party had vast ascendancy in both Houses; and every member of it, save one in both Houses voted for the report and resolutions—and every member of the other party in the Legislature voted against them. These matters were communicated to us, and we laid them before the country, as being, in themselves, deserving of serious consideration.—coming, as they did, from the General Assembly of one of the sovereign States of the confederacy.—NOW,

## WHY HAVE YOU SUPPRESSED THESE FACTS?

We put these interrogatories to you not in an unbraiding spirit; but simply with a view of arresting your attention, and by this means, of inducing you to pause in your career. He has gained little by experience, and less by observation, who has failed to discover the excesses into which men are hurried when once fully in the current of political parties. If, in the beginning as it were, of a contest which must increase in excitement as it progresses, you feel justified in suppressing information of such vital interest to the community, what will you not do when in the full fury of the conflict? Depend upon it you will forget every duty—disregard every danger,—nor heed the volcano, tho' you stand upon the verge of the crater, and its jets cover you with the stones, the ashes and the flame.

We do not intend to intimate that you are friendly to the principles avowed in the proceedings to which we have referred,—nor to impute to you a design to advance the object of those concerned in them. We know better. But if they have been calculated to injure the individuals now in power, would you have suppressed them? No, You would not. You would have scattered them far and wide. Each one of your journals would have been a political mortar to throw them, as so many flaming rockets, into the midst of every village and hamlet of the country, where they would have burst and cast their contents into every house. And are they of less interest or importance to the community, because they do not bear hardly on the individuals in power, but on the individuals who are seeking to obtain power? Does this change their nature—their tendency, their principles, or their purposes?

We have said that we do not mean to charge you with any friendship for, or design to advance the cause of abolition, or even the leading political principles of the party who are the authors of these proceedings. We do not trace your suppression of them to this source. We wish that we could do so, not for our sake, but for your sakes. Your conduct, in such a case, might be regarded as having, at least liberality of spirit, and enlargement of object, however it might be considered as unwise, and even dangerous. Under this plea, you might offer palliating circumstances in mitigation of censure. You might declare that you sincerely regarded the success of the party, in its political and social policy, as intimately identified with the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country; and that, by suppressing these important facts, you were honestly aiming to promote this great object. Liberal men, in such a case, might pity, if they did not pardon your infatuation. But you yourselves disavow all connection with these men, and indignantly denounce those who would tax you with favoring their principles and policy. It is not on this account then, it is not from identity of feelings, interest, or aims—nor yet from any tenderness towards them as men, or political associates, that you have suppressed the proceedings, to which we have referred.

What, then, is the reason of this extraordinary conduct? There must be some reason for it; for men do not, as individuals, act without a motive, much less in political masses. We will tell you what we think is the reason. You force the unwelcome conclusion upon us against our will: viz. You fear that the knowledge of these facts and the source whence they proceed, may injure the prospects of a CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL, whom you propose to make President of the United States. This is the only solution of the matter we can give; and the only one which seems to be countenanced by your admissions and course of conduct.

And now, do you believe that the community to whom you are responsible, are so deficient in self respect—so insensible to their true interests; and so hoodwinked by party prejudices, as to permit you to make them the dupes and victims of individual ambition, by placing a SINGLE MAN above them? You would do wisely to ponder the question well. Your power over public opinion and action is not so unlimited as your self love, and the assurances of your leaders, may flatter you with. The times in which we live are eminently distinguished for free inquiry and independent thought; and if there be a community so profoundly stupid, or ignobly mad, as to allow itself to be imposed upon thus—then will the historian have to write the record of a people in the nineteenth century who, for besotted ignorance and slavish degradation, can find no parallel in the darkest ages of the past.

A Righteous Verdict—Damages, \$15,700. Many of our readers will recollect the bloody tragedy that was enacted during the fearless times in 1835, in which Mr. Patrick Sharkey was a severe sufferer. It seems from what we have learnt of the case recently decided in this county, that Mr. Sharkey was a justice of the peace in the county of Hinds, at the time mentioned above. The country was in great excitement produced by the hanging of the Vicksburg gamblers, and the disclosures made by Stewart's pamphlet stating that an insurrection of the negroes was planned; and that many white men in the country were to aid the slaves in their murderous purposes. Every suspicious person was taken up, and many were lynched without the form of trial. On one occasion an individual of dreadful character was taken up by several highly respectable citizens of Hinds and Madison, and taken before justice Sharkey on the charge of being an accomplice in the anticipated insurrection, but being unable to produce satisfactory evidence to the mind of the conscientious justice, the prisoner was discharged. Whereupon the persons who had possession of prisoner immediately took it into their heads that Mr. Sharkey was also implicated, and that the proper mode of proceeding would be to lynch the justice. This however proved a difficult undertaking. The resolute justice who had acted in accordance with his oath of office, refused to surrender himself to the assailants; and barred his door against them, placing himself in a defensive attitude. The party attacked his house by shooting through the door and windows, and Mr. S. with his wife and children was exposed to an incessant fire of rifles, the balls passing through the house in various directions. He however had his life at hand, and made good his defence killing one of the party, although badly wounded by a rifle ball in his left arm. It is stated that his bed, in which lay a young child, was literally shot to pieces, and by a miracle the child escaped unhurt. Suit was bro't against the attacking party and judgment rendered, at this term of the Yazoo Circuit Court, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars as damages to the

plaintiff, Patrick Sharkey. Now that men have come down to their senses, tardy justice has been done a man who, in violation of all the laws of our boasted free government, was outrageously attacked in his domicile, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the state! A better commentary upon the mad spirit, and demagogic fury of men acting without reason, and urged on solely by passion, could not be presented, than in this instance! A man of unblemished reputation who had lived more than 30 years in the county, himself a slaveholder, to be thus suspected, and his life sought by his neighbors among whom he had lived respected for so a time! Men in proper senses can now scarcely credit their own recollection of past events.

[Manchester, (Miss.) Whig.]

## PRIVATE LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Queen has been accustomed, from her infancy, to early rising. The morning walks to which the Duchess of Kent had accustomed her were favorable to the moral as well as physical development of this young princess, and were her ascension to the throne, she has preserved the same regimen. A quarter before ten, breakfast is served, but the Queen has already devoted two hours to signing despatches. Her majesty's predecessors have derived much assistance in this fatiguing labor from an intimate secretary; this office has been abolished; but the functions of it are now performed by a person of rare intelligence and great talent, who exercises considerable influence on the mind of the Queen. This lady is the Baroness Leichen, governess to the Queen. An old friend of the Duchess of Kent, who since the marriage of the princess with the Duke has never quitted her for a moment. The serious and truly royal education of the young Victoria has been carried on under the direction of this distinguished woman, whose knowledge, character and habits justify the influence she has acquired. The Baroness Leichen is the confidential secretary of the Queen.

The signing of despatches before breakfast is the moment when the valuable judgment of the baroness is especially exercised. She studies always to obtain for the acts of her pupil, the suffrages of the public. Upon certain questions which are not intended to be made public, being absolute dependances of the crown, the councils of the Baroness are a precious safeguard to the young Queen, and a powerful protection against other influences. Lord Melbourne knows well what is meant by these words.

When the hour of breakfast is announced to the Queen, she sends usually one of her people to inform her mother, who, faithful to the laws of the most rigorous etiquette is accustomed, since the ascension of her daughter, never to present herself before her except on her invitation. The mother and daughter, until now inseparable, do not meet except at table and in drawing room. In these meetings, in some measures official, the conversation never turns on political questions. The Duchess, who reads much, speaks always of the last books she read, and the Queen who takes great pleasure in these literary dissertations, requires often to have it whispered twice in her ear, that her minister awaits her.

It is noon: the Queen passes into an apartment, where the members of the Cabinet are waiting with the greatest respect to receive her. It is here, perhaps, more than any other place, that her woman's philosophy prevails and displays itself. Notwithstanding the profound respect of the ministers for the laws of etiquette, after the exchange of some forms of politeness, the discussion turns on the question which forms the order of the day. A document is placed in the hands of the Queen, who is already fully acquainted with the subject, before her ministers have offered a single word. When this reading is terminated, and the ministers follow attentively with their eyes the impression produced on the physiognomy of her Majesty; a single look of the Queen is sufficient to put the councillors of the state in the secret of the Queen's decision. When her Majesty is not pleased, her tranquil, disapproving look is more difficult for the ministers to support, than all the clamors of the opposition. The presentation of ambassadors, and other great personages divides, with the cases due to state affairs, the moments of the Queen. Etiquette is rigorously observed in these official receptions—her Majesty lays great stress upon it, and if heaven bestows long life on her, nothing can be more courteous, more charitable than the court assemblies will become. Ceremony, however, finds no place except before the throne, elsewhere every thing is full of grace and affability. The Queen, who knows how to speak most of the Continental languages, converses with the ambassadors and foreign ministers with ease in the language of their several countries. This is inexpressibly delightful to most of these diplomats. Little familiar with the English language, they are drawn from their embarrassment by the delicate attention of the Queen. Her Majesty is not less jealous of her prerogative, than the most absolute monarch of the east, but this does not alter the amity of her disposition.

These important affairs are scarcely terminated before the hour of dinner. There is some times interval enough for a walk or a drive—when the Court was at Brighton, but few moments were necessary after leaving the Council Chamber, for the Queen to prepare herself to mount her horse. On returning, a few moments only sufficed for the toilet. We will not enlarge upon the order in which the guests are placed at the royal table. The first gentlemen of the Chamber is always placed at the upper end of the table, and opposite him is placed the first equerry—Her Majesty's chair is always placed near the middle of the table on the right side; the other guests are placed according to their dignity.—Near the Queen, on the left is the guest of the highest rank, then the Duchess of Kent, on the other side, the same etiquette, the Baroness Leichen is always by the side of the Queen. Dinner over, they pass to the drawing room. The drawing room is the only asylum of rest for the Majesty, except the sanctuary where her piety kneels, and that where she closes at midnight the royal eyelids. Listen, happy mortal to whom it is given to hear a Queen pour forth sounds of melody, how entirely does that face now so smiling and full of motion, reflect the sentiment expressed by the music. Our wish in giving to the public these official details, is to cause the Sovereign of Great Britain to be beloved. May Heaven forever consolidate the throne of Victoria.

A Convention of the Delegates of the Banks of South Carolina was held at Charleston on the 22d ult. The banks of that city were in favor of resumption on the 1st of November next.

## THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

No'er waved beneath the golden sun  
A lovelier banner for the brave,  
Than that our bleeding father's won  
And proudly to their children gave;  
Nor earth a fairer gem can bring,  
Or Freedom claim a brighter scroll,  
Than that to which our free hearts cling  
The flag which lights the freeman's soul.  
Its glorious stars in azure shine,  
The radiant hierarchy of heaven,  
Its stripes in beautiful order twine,  
The emblems of our Union given.  
And tyrants with a trembling gaze  
Survey its bright and meteor glare!  
While glory's beams and meteor glare!  
And rest in fadless splendor there!  
Look! Freedom, on its streaming folds,  
As gallantly they range afar,  
Where freedom's banner undimmed holds,  
The banner of peace and spear of war;  
While high and all the rolling stars,  
With words which every heart expand,  
Within her beam secure she bears  
The badge of our united land.  
Behold thy star-wrought ensign sweep  
Thy country's pride, the tyrant's shame;  
Unrivaled on the foaming deep,  
Unconquered on the battle plain.  
Along thy exulting mountain gale,  
Thy borne with wild majestic flow,  
As trailing meteors skyward sail,  
And leave the dazzled world below!  
From shore to shore, from hill to hill,  
Where freedom's voice has yet been heard,  
Thy welcomed with a holy thrill,  
And oh! rebellion's flame hath stirred,  
Annal the world has on thy every clime,  
Where conquerors want or man hath trod,  
It flings its shafts unstained and true,  
But hallowed with heroic blood.  
Thy Fringe hath cradled her Bourbon flower,  
And seized the flag her valor sought,  
She holds it as oppression's dove—  
A name is all the boon it bought.  
Though Albion boasts her cross of blood,  
Enriched on a thousand plains;  
Yet freedom's cause she had withstood,  
And marked it with redoubled stains.  
But thine, Columbia! thine's the prize,  
To cheer the free and guide the brave,  
To wave through earth's remotest skies,  
And plant upon oppression's grave.  
Thine is the standard freedom wrought,  
To rear above the lion's form,  
Whose flame thy martyred father's sought,  
To cheer thee through the battle's storm.  
Flag of the free! still bear thy way  
Undimmed through ages yet untold,  
O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,  
Like morning's radiant clouds unrolled.  
Flag of the skies, still peerless shine,  
Through ether's azure vault unbarred,  
Till every hand and heart extort,  
To sweep oppression from the world!

## "BE QUIET—DO, I'LL CALL MY MOTHER."

As I was sitting in a wood  
Under an oak tree's leafy cover,  
Missing in pleasant solitude,  
Who should come by but John, my lover;  
He pressed my hand, and kissed my cheek;  
Then warmer growing, kissed the other;  
While I exclaimed, and strove to shriek,  
"Be quiet—do I'll call my mother!"  
He saw my anger was sincere,  
And lovingly began to chide me:

And swore he meant not to deceive me;  
I felt no more grief than I can tell,  
When with a kiss he rose to leave me;  
"Oh, John!" said I, "and must thou go?  
I love thee better than all other!  
There is no need to hurry so,  
I never meant to call my mother!"

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOTHER.

"Woe! lady, thus pensive and drooping appear,  
Dost thou think on thy husband who hunts the fleet deer,  
Does the tale of the brothers thy sorrow demand,  
Who toil to win gold in a far distant land,  
Dost thou muse on thy children, fair, happy and gay,  
Who amid the tall beech-trees are bounding in play?  
I think by each action, expression, and tone,  
Thy thoughts are bestowed on the absent alone."  
"O, stranger! 'tis not for my husband I grieve,  
He returns from the chase in the shadows of eve;  
My brothers, who live beneath bright eastern skies,  
Are cheered by new friendships, and blessed by new ties.  
My beautiful children, like birds on the wing,  
Ere it is the freshness of life's sunny spring,  
Yet, a loved and an absent one presses these tears,  
Tis my mother, my mother in the valley of years,  
Tis my mother, my mother in the valley of years,  
Tis my mother, my mother in the valley of years,  
I hear her again the sweet lullaby sing,  
I hear her again the sweet lullaby sing,  
I bring to her wreaths of wild roses in glee,  
Or murmur my soft evening prayer at her knee,  
O mother!—how oft in the world's busy throng,  
How oft I suffered ingratitude, falsehood and wrong,  
And called back the hour, when disturbed or oppress'd,  
I could sob all my cares on thy bosom to rest.  
Though veiled by distance, my fancy portrays,  
How kind looks of love in my weals and my ways.